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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/465,879	12/16/1999	JOHN L. BEEZER	5486-0119PUS1	9430

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EXAMINER

TRAN, MYLINH T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2179

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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07/05/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/465,879	Applicant(s) BEEZER ET AL.	
	Examiner Mylinh Tran	Art Unit 2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 April 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4,9,12,22,27,29-40,42-45 and 47-49 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4,9,12,22,27,29-40,42-45 and 47-49 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's Amendment filed 04/11/07 has been entered and carefully considered. Claims 1, 9, 22, 27, 33, 35, 37, 39, 42 and 49 have been amended. However, the limitations of the amended claims have not been found to be patentable over prior art of record. Claims 1, 4, 9, 12, 22, 27, 29-40 and 42-49 are rejected under the new ground of rejection as set forth below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary.

Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1, 9, 22, 27, 29, 31, 33-40, 42-45 and 47-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Henckel et al. [US. 5,463,725] in view of Microsoft PowerPoint 97 "Hutchinson".

As to claims 1 and 9, Henckel et al. discloses a computer implemented method and corresponding apparatus for displaying at least a portion of the electronic document to the user as an immersive reading page, the immersive reading page having the visual characteristics (text, title of the page or page number) of a printed paper (figures 1-4, column 2, lines 12-66); associating navigational functionality with an interactive region of the immersive reading page (figure 1, the interactive region associates with page numbers 102,103) (Henckel et al. cite "In order to "turn the page" of the displayed book, the user touches the screen with his hand or a pointing device, and moves it across the screen." on page 1, lines 51-55. The step of "turn the page" reads as a navigational functionality of the claimed invention), wherein a page number of the immersive reading page is displayed in the interactive region (figure 1, the interactive region associates with page numbers 102,103), (Henckel et al. cite "In order to turn this page, the user touches the display device 10 somewhere on page 103....Any other location on the face of page 103 would be suitable", on page 2, lines 51-56. The interactive region could be any where on an entire page of the displayed book);

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displaying another immersive reading page of the electronic document in response to the user selecting the interactive region corresponding to the page number of the immersive reading page (Henckel et al. cite "the user then drags his hand to the left, across the face of the display device 10, and a graphic of a turning page 28 moves with it. Thus, as the user "swipes" his hand from right to left across the surface of the display screen 10 a graphical depiction of a page turning is shown" on page 2, lines 58-62), wherein the navigational functionality associated with the page number is transparent to the user prior to the user selecting the interactive region corresponding to the page number of the immersive reading page (Henckel et al. cite "A tuning page graphic 28 is displayed part way through this process of turning a page. In order to turn this page, the user touches the display device 10 somewhere on page 103" on page 2, lines 50-65. Before the user swipes his hand from right to left across the surface of the display screen, the user could not see the navigational functionality because it is transparent to the user).

Henckel fails to clearly teach the interactive region spans only a portion of the immersive page. Henckel also fails to teach the feature of "tapping the interactive region". However, Hutchinson teaches the interactive region spans only a portion of the immersive page (Hutchinson, figure 1); the feature of "tapping the interactive region" by the user (figure 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine the teaching of Hutchinson with Henckel's teachings. Motivation would have been to provide a convenient GUI.

As to claims 22 and 27, Henckel et al. teach the electronic document being a book in electronic form and the immersive reading page has the visual characteristics of a printed paper page of a book (text, title of the page or page number) of a printed paper (figures 1-4, column 2, lines 12-66);

As to claims 29 and 31, Henckel et al. fail to clearly teach displaying only one immersive reading page at a time. However, Hutchinson teaches the feature at figure 1. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to combine displaying only one reading page at a time with Henckel's electronic book. Motivation of the combination would have been to make text bigger and easier to read.

As to claims 33-34, Henckel et al. discloses a computer implemented method and corresponding apparatus for displaying at least a portion of the electronic document to the user as an immersive reading page, the immersive reading page having the visual characteristics of a printed paper (text, title of the page or page number) of a printed paper (figures 1-4, column 2, lines 12-66); associating navigational functionality with an interactive region of the immersive reading page, wherein an element (figure 1, page number 102-103) of the immersive reading page is displayed in the interactive region (figure 1, page number 102-103), (Henckel et al. cite "In order to "turn the page" of the

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displayed book, the user touches the screen with his hand or a pointing device, and moves it across the screen.” on page 1, lines 51-55. The step of “turn the page” reads as a navigational functionality of the claimed invention), the page number having a corresponding interactive region (Henckel et al. cite “In order to turn this page, the user touches the display device 10 somewhere on page 103....Any other location on the face of page 103 would be suitable”, on page 2, lines 51-56. The interactive region could be any where on an entire page of the displayed book);

displaying another immersive reading page of the electronic document in response to the user selecting the interactive region corresponding to the element of the immersive reading page (Henckel et al. cite “the user then drags his hand to the left, across the face of the display device 10, and a graphic of a turning page 28 moves with it. Thus, as the user “swipes” his hand from right to left across the surface of the display screen 10 a graphical depiction of a page turning is shown” on page 2, lines 58-62),

wherein the navigational functionality associated with the page number is transparent to the user prior to the user selecting the interactive region corresponding to the element of the immersive reading page (Henckel et al. cite “A tuning page graphic 28 is displayed part way through this process of turning a page. In order to turn this page, the user touches the display device 10 somewhere on page 103” on page 2, lines 50-65. Before the user swipes his

hand from right to left across the surface of the display screen, the user could not see the navigational functionality because it is transparent to the user).

Henckel fails to clearly teach the interactive region spans only a portion of the immersive page. Henckel also fails to teach the feature of "tapping the interactive region". However, Hutchinson teaches the interactive region spans only a portion of the immersive page (Hutchinson, figure 1); the feature of "tapping the interactive region" by the user (figure 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine the teaching of Hutchinson with Henckel's teachings. Motivation would have been to provide a convenient GUI.

As to claims 35, 37 and 39, Henckel et al. show associating additional functionality with a second interactive region of the immersive reading page, wherein an element different than the page number is displayed in the second interactive region, a, and additional functionality is different from the navigation functionality associated with the interactive region in which the page number is displayed (page 1, lines 51-55 and page 2, lines 51-56; the other element which is different than the page number is the title of the page or the text of the page. The title and text could be placed on the top of each page).

As to claim 36, 38 and 40, Henckel et al. teach the element being the title of the page. The user can select any region on the entire page 102 including the region associated with the book title.

As to claims 42 and 49, while Henckel et al. teach the page number (figure 1, page number 102-103), Hutchinson shows the interactive region including an area to the right of the navigational functionality and an area to the left of the navigational functionality and it shows the step of displaying a previous page of the electronic document in response to the user tapping the area to the left and displaying a subsequent page of the electronic document in response to the user tapping the area to the right (figure 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine the teaching of Hutchinson with Henckel's teachings. Motivation would have been to provide a convenient GUI.

As to claims 43-45 and 47-48, while Henckel shows the page number (page number 103), Hutchinson shows the interactive region constitutes the navigation button (figure 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine the teaching of Hutchinson with Henckel's teachings. Motivation would have been to provide a convenient GUI.

Claims 4, 12, 30 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable Henckel et al. [US. 5,463,725] in view of Microsoft PowerPoint 97 "Hutchinson" and further in view of Ho [US. 6,407,757].

As to claims 4 and 12, Henckel et al. in view of Hutchinson fail to clearly teach the step of invoking a training mode. However, in the same field of the

invention, the claimed limitation is disclosed by Ho, column 4, lines 35-47. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine Ho's teaching with the teaching of Henckel in view of Hutchinson of the immersive reading page. Motivation of the combination would have been to provide users help to understand a book content.

As to claims 30 and 32, Henckel et al. in view of Hutchinson fail to clearly teach the association to the user by providing audio indicators. However, in the same field of the invention, the claimed limitation is disclosed by Ho, column 4, lines 35-47. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to combine Ho's teaching with the teaching of Henckel in view of Hutchinson of the immersive reading page. Motivation of combining would have been to alert users when turning page.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 9, 29, 31, 33, 36, 38 and 40 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Regarding arguments on claims 2, 12, 30 and 32, Applicant has argued that Ho does not teach or suggest the feature of "invoking a training mode and providing audio indicators to teach the association". Applicant's attention is directed to column 4, lines 35-47. Ho cites, as disclosed at column 4, lines 35-47, "A speaker is also provided on the book to generate audio signals for explaining the text or giving the user audio

feedback. Contact or photo-sensitive switches are also embedded in the pages to allow the electronic circuits to know which pages are currently being viewed, so that the appropriate audio and visual signals can be generated".

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mylinh Tran. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thu from 7:00AM to 3:00PM at 571-272-4141.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo, can be reached at 571-272-4847.

The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follows:

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571-273-8300

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mylinh Tran

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WEILUN LO
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER